

THIRTY-SIX

## VIEWS IN SCOTLAND,

WITH DESCRIPTIONS.

*A SECOND SET.*

SOLD BY P. MACQUEEN, LONDON.

1794

THIRTY-SIX  
VIEWS IN SCOTLAND  
WITH DESCRIPTIONS.

W. SCOTT & SONS

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## DESCRIPTION OF THE VIEWS.

### 1. DALKEITH HOUSE.

The seat of the Duke of Buccleugh, is situated six miles south-east of Edinburgh, on the banks of the Esk. The park gate forms the eastern termination of the principal street of the village of Dalkeith. A part of the house is ancient. It once belonged to the Douglasses. General Monk made it his residence while he resided in Scotland, during Cromwell's usurpation, and some fine oaks in the park are said to be of his planting. Within the same park stands another house (Smiton) belonging to the Duke of Buccleugh. In both are some good paintings, chiefly portraits of the principal people in Charles the second's time, some of Stubbs's pictures, &c.

### 2. AUCHINDINNY BRIDGE.

The Old Bridge of Auchindinny is situated in the county of Edinburgh, upon the river Esk, having the estate of Greenlaw on the North-east end, on the south-west that of Auchindinny. It is of considerable antiquity; and lying on the great road from Edinburgh to Peebles, was probably many times passed by the Royal

Families and Nobility of Scotland, in their way to Peebles, to the pley. It appears never to have had any ledges, though only nine feet broad. The famous John Duke of Argyle, in passing from the Whim, in Tweeddale, to Edinburgh, often called on Mr Inglis at Auchindinny, and used to say, that though he never knew fear in the field of battle, yet he never passed that bridge without terror of broken bones. It has been disused for some time, as there is now a very commodious bridge for passengers about twenty yards down the river.

### 3. LANARK COTTON MILLS.

The Cotton-Works at Lanark have been erected within the last eight or nine years. The building on the left side of the plate was first raised; but when finished, and nearly filled with the instruments of the manufacture, it was accidentally set on fire, and burnt to the ground. The public spirited proprietor, Mr Dale, immediately rebuilt that which had been burnt down; and added, one after another, the other three buildings on the east-side. Three

of these edifices are filled with mill machinery for the spinning of cotton. In the fourth are only *Jennies* of a peculiar construction; the ingenious invention of which obtained to Mr Kellie, (one of the managers here employed by Mr Dale,) a premium from the *trustees* for the encouragement of manufactures, &c.

The houses, the machinery, and the works for conducting the necessary weight of water from the Clyde, and preserving and distributing it, cost a great expence to the proprietor. The other buildings within the view, were also built by him, for the accommodation of the families of labourers, to be employed in the manufacture. The possessors of Mr Dale's houses are also accommodated with gardens.

The children who are employed in great numbers in this manufactory of cotton yarn, are treated as tenderly, and with as careful attention to their health and morals, as the circumstances of their employment can permit.

The quantity of yarn spun here was lately calculated to be greater than that spun at all the other cotton works in Scotland, taken together. But new cotton works have been since erected in different parts of North Britain; and large quantities of cotton yarn are still imported from England.

The view in the plate was taken from a station in the wood of Corehouse, on the south side of the river Clyde. The burgh of Lanark, and the famous water-falls of Corehouse and Stonbyres are near. The environs are populous, and their scenery beautiful and picturesque. Already has the establishment of these cotton works begun to improve the aspect, and to enliven the industry of all the neighbourhood. In their progress, new roads will probably

be found here, canals cut, and opulence and improvement diffused all around. The merchant and the manufacturer who, improving their own fortunes, thus essentially serve their country, are well entitled to that praise of patriotism which they never fail to obtain.

#### 4. AUCHTERTYRE,

In Perthshire, the seat of Sir William Murray, is situated on a hill, covered with mixed wood, and commanding a most elegant view. It stands about two miles west of Crief. The pretty *Lach Mannivord* lies beneath, whose bottom yields a quantity of excellent marle, which is dragged up for manure. The church of the same name lies at a small distance from it. About the year 1311, this place was a horrid scene of feudal revenge. *Walter Murray*, abbot of *Inchaffray*, having a claim on the tithes of this parish, then the property of the *Drummonds*, rode the boundaries in a manner that was interpreted by them as insulting and tumultuous. They were determined to repel the abbot and his party, and at the instant were accidentally joined by an ally, the Captain of *Dunstaffnage*, who was likewise on an errand to revenge the murder of some *Drummonds*, by certain of the name of *Murray*. The abbot fearing to be overpowered, took sanctuary in the church, when a shot from one of his party slew a follower of *Dunstaffnage*, who took instant and cruel vengeance, by burning the place and all that had retired to it.

This view is from the east. The hills in the distance are Aberuchile, Dalwhinnie, Ben Vorlich, &c. near them lies Locherne, about five or six miles West from Auchtertyre.

#### 5. LEVEN.

## 5. LEVEN-SIDE.

The seat of the Honourable John Campbell of Stonefield, one of the Senators of the College of Justice. It is situated on the banks of the river Leven, in the county and parish of Dumbarton. The house was built about 1708, near the site of an old tower; the name of the place was Kirkmichael, but changed to that of Leven-side by Mr Cochran of Kilmarnock, who built the house. On the right of the plate is a distant view of the singular rock on which stands Dumbarton castle.

## 6. KILCHURN.

Kilchurn, or Kilchairn castle, is a magnificent pile now in ruins, seated on a low island near the southern border of Lochaw; it belongs to the Earl of Breadalbane. It was built by Sir Colin Campbell, Lord of Lochaw, who died, aged 80, in 1480. His successor added greatly to it. Within are some remains of apartments elegant, but of no great antiquity. The view from it of the rich vale, bounded by vast mountains, is fine.

See another view of this, and a farther description, in the first Set, No. 31.

## 7. KENMORE CASTLE.

The seat of the Honourable John Gordon of Kenmore, is beautifully situated at the head of Loch Ken, half a mile below the town of New Galloway. It stands on a circular mount, partly natural and partly artificial, on the side of a large fertile plain, with trees of various kinds interperfed, and watered by the Ken, which runs smoothly along the east side of it—This has a fine effect, and

forms a rich and beautiful landscape, finely contrasted with the rugged hill on the South West, from whose sides tumble large natural cascades of water, which, after rains, are seen at a considerable distance, tumbling and rolling in foamy torrents into the lake below.

On the south you have a fine prospect of Loch Ken, with several small islands, covered with wood rising to your view, and enlivening the scene.

It is bounded on one side with rugged hills, projecting over it on the other, skirted with natural wood, out of which rises the old mossgrown tower of Skirmus, of venerable antiquity and appearance, the seat of the Gordons of Skirmus, a cadet of the family of Kenmore, and birth-place of the translator of Tacitus, and author of the Independent Whig.

On the west and north are a fine garden and extensive orchard, some pleasure ground, and two rows of lofty elms which meet at the top, and form a beautiful avenue, the only road that leads to the castle, affording a refreshing shade from the sultry heat in summer, and pinching cold in winter; and beyond these, the extensive woods which cover the declivity of the hills, hide the lofty mountains that lie beyond them, and rise one above another, until they are lost in the clouds.

This ancient, though strong castle, has suffered from the ravages of war; it has been twice burnt down, first in the Reign of Queen Mary, and again in the days of Cromwell; a great part of it has been since repaired, and is now fitted out in an elegant stile, and part of the wall stands naked and unroofed. It still, however, retains much of its ancient grandeur, and will always be admired for the

the extent and strength of its building, and the beauty of its situation, which is universally allowed to be one of the finest in the south of Scotland.

### 3. DUNNOTTAR CASTLE.

This Castle is situated on the east coast of Kincardineshire, upon a very high rock projecting into the sea, and almost wholly surrounded by it. The only access from the land is by a winding path descending into a deep gully, which separates the Castle from the other high rocks that bound the coast, and from thence ascending to the only accessible part of the Castle, which is defended by a wall of above forty feet in height. In this wall is placed the outer gate. After entering this gate, before you reach the upper ground, you ascend through a long passage, part whereof is covered with a stone arch; in which were hung two portcullises or iron gates, constructed so as to slide up and down in a groove of stone. The area on the top of the rock contains above two acres, which is partly surrounded by a wall fortified with embrasures, and occupied by buildings of various kinds, apparently of very different ages. The oldest (excepting the chapel) is a square tower built about the middle of the 14th century; and the latest is an extensive range of large family apartments, containing a gallery of 120 feet in length, built about the middle of last century. There is within this fortified rock every thing proper for the accommodation of a great family. There is also the remains of a chapel, barracks for disciplined men, a large bowling-green, and a basin of water of about twenty feet diameter. There is further, the ruins of a forge, which, it is said, was used for casting cannon bullets.

On this rock, notwithstanding its difficult access, was originally situated the church and burying-place of the parish of Dunnottar; and what is now called the chapel was formerly the parish-church. During the time of the wars between Bruce and Baliol, the impregnability of the situation induced Sir William Keith, then Great Marischal of Scotland, to build a castle on it for protecting the property of himself and friends during those troublesome times; whereupon the Bishop of St Andrews pronounced sentence of excommunication against him for building on sacred ground, though another parish-church in a much more convenient place had already been built by him. Sir William having applied, in a supplicant manner, to Pope Benedict XIII. setting forth the urgency of the times for making use of such a situation; his holiness by his bull or dispensation addressed to the Bishop of St Andrews, dated July 18, 1394, ordered him to remove the sentence of excommunication, and allow Sir William to possess the castle in all time coming, upon paying a proper recompense to the church. The family of Keith, Earl of Marischal, have ever since continued to possess this castle till the forfeiture of the late Earl in 1715; soon after which it was demolished. The ruins, (as they appear from the engraved view,) were again repurchased by the same Earl, and afterwards sold by him to Mr Keith of Ravenshoun.

In this castle, during the time of Cromwell's usurpation, the regalia of Scotland were deposited; the Earl Marischal being then appointed by King Charles II. one of the commissioners for managing the government while his Majesty was abroad. At the very time the usurper's troops were preparing to attack the castle, the regalia were secretly carried off and buried in the church of Kinneff.

Kinneff. Mr John Keith, the second son of the Earl Marischal, having immediately sailed for France, industriously caused it to be reported that he had carried them with him; which prevented any further search being made. For this piece of service, the King, upon his restoration, created him Knight Marischal of Scotland, and thereafter Earl of Kintore.

The castle though well stored with cannon and ammunition, could not stand a regular siege; wherefore, in absence of the Earl, the person intrusted with the castle was obliged to capitulate. The enemy allowed the iron cannon and four mortars to remain; but carried off twenty pieces of brass cannon, with one hundred and forty fixed muskets and many firelocks, twenty-six barrels of gunpowder, and ten chests of musket balls.\*

#### 9. CLUNIE.

The seat of the Hon. Cosmo Gordon, one of the Barons of Exchequer. It is situated in what is called the Garrioch, in Aberdeenshire, a district celebrated in remote times for the feuds carried on betwixt the Forbeses and Leslie.

#### 10. MELVILLE CASTLE.

This is the principal seat of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas. It is built on the site of the old castle, of which, (see a view in the first Set, No. 1.) The aid of art has not been wanting to improve the natural beauties of this enchanting spot.

\* A signed inventory of those articles, and the Pope's bull beforementioned, are in the hands of the present proprietor.

#### 11. STOCKBRIDGE.

A village on the north side of Edinburgh, on the banks of the Water of Leith. Above it stands St Bernard's Well, (of which see a view in the first Set, No. 2.)

#### 12. HOPETON HOUSE,

The princely seat of the Earl of Hopeton, is situated about twelve miles from Edinburgh, close by the Firth of Forth, on the southern side. It was begun by Sir William Bruce, and finished by Mr Adam, the first Architect of that name. The wing that appears in the plate, is the stables; the other, which is concealed, is the library. It contains one of the first collections of paintings in Scotland.

#### 13. SPRINGWOOD PARK,

The seat of Sir James Douglas, Bart. It is situated in Roxburghshire, close by Kelso, within sight of the rivers Tweed and Tiviot.

#### 14. ROXBURGH CASTLE,

In the county of the same name, is situated on an eminence of an oblong form, suddenly rising out of the plain near the junction of the Tweed and the Tiviot. On the north and west it has been defended by a great foss. The south impends over the Tiviot; some of whose waters were diverted in former times into the castle-ditch by a dam obliquely crossing the stream, and whose remains are still visible. A few fragments of walls are all that exist of this mighty strength, the whole area being filled with trees of considerable age.

At

At the foot was once seated a town of the same name, destroyed by James II. when he undertook the siege of the castle, and probably never rebuilt.

The ancient name of the castle was Marchidan, or the Hill on the Marches. The first mention of it is in 1132, when a treaty was concluded here on the part of King Stephen by Thurstan, Archbishop of York, between him and David I. In 1174, after William the Lion was taken prisoner near the Castle of Alnwick, Roxburgh and four others of the strongest in Scotland were delivered to Henry II. as securities for doing homage (on his release) for the crown of Scotland. They were restored to the Scots by his successor. In 1296, it was taken by Edward I. In 1342, the year in which David Bruce returned from France, this fortress was restored to his crown by the valour of Alexander Ramsay, who was appointed governor; an honour he enjoyed but a short time, being surprised by the envious Douglas, and starved to death in the Castle of Hermitage. The Scots lost this fortress in the reign of Edward III. who twice celebrated his birth-day in it. It was put into the hands of Lord Henry Percy after the defeat and captivity of David at the battle of Nevils-cross. But the most distinguished siege was that in 1460, fatal to James II. a wife and gallant prince, who was slain by the bursting of one of his own cannons. A large holly, inclosed with a wall, marks the spot. His Queen, Mary of Gueldres, carried on the attack with vigour, took and totally demolished it.

#### 15. DUNOLLIE CASTLE.

There is no tradition respecting the time Dunollie Castle was built: It has been for time immemorial the seat of the M'Dougals of

Lorn, and still continues so. It is built on a high rock that almost over-hangs the sea, opposite to the isle of Mull, in the division of Lorn and county of Argyle. There is a remarkable rock in the neighbourhood of the Castle, known by the name of the Dog Stone, as represented in the plate. It stands on plain ground, unconnected with any other rock; its height is nearly about seventy feet, and its diameter from twenty to twenty-five.

#### 16. BORTHWICK CASTLE.

This Castle, situated in the county of Edinburgh, is seated on an eminence, in the midst of a pretty vale, bounded by hills covered with corn and woods; a most picturesque scene. It consists of a vast square tower, ninety feet high, with square and round bastions at equal distances from its base. The state rooms are on the first storey, once accessible by a draw-bridge. Some of the apartments were very large; the hall forty feet long, and had its music gallery; the lofty roof was once adorned with paintings. This Castle was built by Lord Borthwick, once a potent family. In the vault lies one of the name, in armour, and a little bonnet, with his lady by him. On the side are numbers of little elegant human figures. The place was once the property of the Earl of Bothwell, who, a little before the battle of Carberry-hill, took refuge here with his fair consort.

#### 17. DUMBARTON CASTLE

Is seated a little south of the town of that name, on a two-headed rock of a stupendous height, rising in a sharp manner out of the sands, and totally detached from every thing else; is bounded

on the one side by the Clyde, (here one mile broad,) on the other by the Leven. On one of the summits are the remains of an old light-house, supposed to be a Roman work; on the other, the powder magazine; in the hollow between, is a large well of water fourteen feet deep. The sides of the rock are immense precipices, and over-hang, except on the side where the governor's house stands, which is defended by walls and a few cannon. From its natural strength, it was in former times deemed impregnable, so that the desperate but successful scalado of it in 1571, by Captain Crawford of Jordánhill, may vie with the greatest attempts of the kind.

## 18. KELSO.

A town in Roxburghshire, pleasantly situated on the north side of the river Tweed, at that part where it is joined by the water of Tiviot. It contains about 3000 inhabitants. The principal manufactory is one of white leather. There is a considerable market for corn; and a very neat market-place for butcher-meat, which at all times is plentifully supplied.

The Monastery of Kelso, of which there are still some venerable remains, was an Abbey of Tyröcenian monks, and was founded by David I. when Earl of Cumberland, in the year 1128. The first establishment of these Monks was at Selkirk; from whence they were removed to Roxburgh, and afterwards to Kelso. The revenue of this monastery was in money above L.2000 Scots a-year. The abbey was allowed a mitre and pontifical robes; to be exempt from Episcopal jurisdiction, and permitted to be present at all general councils. The building is plain and undecorated, in the Norman or Saxon style of architecture. This abbacy now belongs to

the Duke of Roxburgh, whose ancestor, Sir Robert Ker of Cessford, obtained it in the year 1605, from King James VI. upon the forfeiture of Francis Earl of Bothwell, Admiral of Scotland.

A new church has lately been built; the chapel of the monastery in which public worship was formerly performed having become ruinous.

## 19. DUNEIRA.

This is a hunting seat of the Right Honourable Henry Dundas one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. It is situated near the head of Loch Erne in Perthshire.

## 20. PERTH BRIDGE,

The most beautiful structure of the kind in North-Britain, was designed and executed by Mr Smeton. Its length is nine hundred feet; the breadth (the only blemish) twenty-two within the parapets. The piers are founded ten feet beneath the bed of the river upon oaken and beechen piles, and the stones laid in puzzolane, and cramped with iron. The number of arches nine; of which the centre is seventy-five feet in diameter. This noble work opens the communication with all the different great roads of the kingdom, and was completed at the expence of twenty-six thousand pounds: of this the commissioners of forfeited estates, by his Majesty's permission, gave eleven thousand; Perth two; private subscribers, four thousand seven hundred and fifty-six; the royal boroughs, five hundred. But still this great work would have met with a check for want of money, had not the late Earl of Kinnoul, with his characteristic public spirit, advanced the remaining sum, and taken the security of the tolls, with the hazard only to himself.

## 21. BRIDGE

## 21. BRIDGE OF THE ROSS.

This singular bridge is thrown over the river Erne, a little way to the westward of the village of Comrie, in the upper part of Strathene in Perthshire, and upon the property of James Drummond, Esq. of Stragaith. The surrounding scenery is wild and romantic in a high degree.

## 22. CULROSS ABBEY.

The property of the Earl of Dundonald, situated on an eminence near the royal borough of Culross, in the county of Perth, and on the northern shore of the Frith of Forth.

See first set of these views, No. 24.

## 23. INCH-GARVEY.

A small island in the middle of the Frith of Forth, where it is narrowest, betwixt the North and South Feries, about seven miles above Leith. It is a small rock, very steep, except that it slopes a little to the west, where it is accessible. During the American war the old fort was repaired, and a few soldiers were garrisoned in it. It belongs to Mr Dundas of Dundas.

## 24. PRESTON TOWER.

This tower is situated about eight miles east of Edinburgh, and lately belonged to the representatives of the family of Preston-grange. In the neighbourhood of this place was fought the battle of Preston in the Rebellion 1745.

## 25. LOCH-LOMOND.

This view of Loch-Lomond is taken from the south. See a short description of the lake in the first set, No. 30.

## 26. CATHEDRAL OF ST MAGNUS IN KIRKWALL.

The town of Kirkwall is situated on the Main-land of Orkney, an island called by the ancients Pomona. It was erected into a royal burgh when the Danes possessed it, and the charter of confirmation by King James the Third, is dated at Edinburgh, the last day of March 1486. This Charter was afterwards ratified by King James the Fifth, and King Charles the Second.

The Cathedral of Kirkwall is an ancient structure. It was founded by Rogwald, (Rolland?) Earl of Orkney, about the year 1137, and dedicated to his cousin Saint Magnus, tutelar saint of the country. Afterwards, when the islands were recovered from Norway, it was considerably enlarged and beautified by different bishops. It is built in the form of a cross, of red free-stone. Though at present, from the deficiency of funds, but meanly supported, it is a venerable monument of the architecture of the times, and of the power of superstition in a remote country.

It is 226 feet long, and 56 feet broad. The height, from the floor to the top of the steeple, is 133 feet. The height to the main roof, is 71 feet. The east window, in the place of worship, is 12 feet broad, and 36 feet high. The church is built with arches above arches, and these are supported by 28 pillars, each 15 feet in circumference. The steeple rests on four pillars of excellent workmanship, each of 24 feet in circumference. There have been originally

originally 100 windows, 72 of which are now shut up. In the year 1670, the pyramid of the steeple was burnt, having been struck with lightning, by which some of the ancient bells have been destroyed, but there still remains a chime of three.

The ruin on the left side of the plate, is what is called the Bishop's palace. It was built by Patrick Stewart, Earl of Orkney, in 1606, and after his execution in 1614, became the residence of the Bishops of Orkney.

#### 27. KAKEMUIR CASTLE,

Belonging to Dr Wauchope, is on the edge of Falsambor, in the country of Mid-Lothian. There is a beech tree of vast size close by the house: The drawing was made by the celebrated Mr Cooper, who now teaches drawing to the Royal Family, and is in the possession of Sir John Dalrymple. It is singular, that close by the ancient mansion houses in this neighbourhood, as at Preston-Hall; Arncliffe; and till lately, at Oxenford Castle, there is one great beech tree, all of them of one age; which shews, that about two hundred years ago, beech was considered as an exotic in Scotland. Caesar says, that all the trees of Gaul were in Britain *præter fagum et abietem*, that is the beech and the fir: By the fir is meant strictly the fir, and not the pine, for there is no doubt that the former is indigenous in Britain, as is plain from the immense forests of them in the Highlands of Scotland.

#### 28. BOTHWELL CASTLE.

This Castle, now in ruins, is beautifully seated on the banks of the Clyde, in the county of Lanark, about mid-way between Glas-

gow and Hamilton. Tradition and history are silent about the founder: it is said to have been a principal residence of the Douglasses; and while Edward I. was in possession of Scotland, was the chief station of his governor; and after the battle of Bannockburn, was the prison of some of the English nobility taken in that fatal field. Major says, that in 1337, it was taken by the partisans of David Bruce, and levelled to the ground. That seems a favourite phrase of the historian; for it appears to be in the same state with that of Caerlaveroc, and was only dismantled; for in both some of the remaining towers have all the marks of the early style of building.

It belongs to Lord Douglas, who has lately built a very elegant house in its neighbourhood.

#### 29. MACDUFF'S CASTLE.

A view from the East, of a castle in ruins, which belonged to Macduff, Thane of Fife, and is supposed to have been once the principal residence of that powerful chief. It may have been the castle that was surprised by Macbeth, an incident so pathetically described by Shakespeare. It is now the property of Colonel Wemyss, of Wemyss, the representative of the Thanes of Fife. It is situated on the northern shore of the Frith of Forth, about a mile and a-half to the East of Wemyss Castle.

#### 30. WRYTE'S HOUSES,

Situated at a small distance, south of Edinburgh, in a suburb called Portsburgh. Their denomination is vulgarly but erroneously said to have originated from their having been the residence of cer-

tain wrights or carpenters, employed in cutting down and working the oaks and other timber growing on the Borough Muir; but Maitland says, they were houses belonging to the laird of Wythe. The western wing has on it an inscription bearing date 1376; the wing on the eastern side is said to have been built in the reign of Robert III. and the centre building connecting them, was erected in the reign of James VI. Arnot says, this house was built for the reception of a mistress of James IV. It is now the property of Mr Hamilton, of Bargeny.

### 31. HAWTHORNDEN.

The property of the Right Rev. Dr. Abernethy Drummond. It is a small fortlet or castellated mansion, situated on a projecting rock overhanging the river North Esk, about two miles below on the other side of the river. At what time it was built is uncertain; the first time it occurs in record as a fortalice, is in a charter of the year 1433, though probably it is of a much older date.

Part of it is modern, built by William Drummond the poet in 1638, and rebuilt by his son and successor Sir William Drummond.

Under and near the mansion, two ranges of caves have been scooped out of the rock; vulgar tradition makes them the castle or palace of the Pictish kings, which opinion is embraced by Dr. Stukely, who, in his *Itinerarium Curiosum*, has given a plan of them. Maitland supposes them to be nothing more than receptacles for robbers, or places to secure the people and their effects in, during the destructive wars between the Picts and English, and Scots and English.

The surrounding scenery is picturesque and romantic in the highest degree.

### LOCHMABEN CASTLE.

This Castle stands upon a peninsula of a large and beautiful sheet of water, lying South of the town of Lochmaben, and is by far the largest and strongest of any, either on the English or Scotch borders, next to Carlisle, against which it was a frontier garrison. It was built by Robert Bruce, the first of that name, king of Scotland. The original castle occupies about an acre of ground, and contains three courts, strongly built of stone and lime. The walls are 12 feet thick. It was surrounded by three deep fosses, each of which was filled with water from the loch that met on either side. The whole fortification may contain thirteen acres. The inner fosse went through the castle, within which there was a basin for holding the boats, to place them out of the reach of the enemy, and to shelter them from the weather. The principal entry to the castle seems to have been by water. It has been a very strong place; and before the invention of cannon might be said to be impregnable. Even in the present state of fortification, it might be made a place of strength, as it is surrounded by water and marshy ground for a mile, and only a narrow neck of land for the entry. Before the Union of the Crowns, a garrison of two hundred men were constantly kept in it. Among the titles of the Marquis of Annandale, he assumes that of Constable, or hereditary keeper of the castle of Lochmaben. The Governor had a salary of 300l. Scots, (a considerable sum in those days,) along with the fishing of the lochs.

It now belongs in property to Alexander Murray, Esq. of Herdland, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

This castle has long been in total ruin, and there is nothing now standing

standing but a small part of the heart of the wall. The fine ashlar work is all stripped off, and there are few houses in the neighbourhood in which some of the stones are not to be seen. This is much to be regretted, for had it been left to the devouring teeth of time alone, it would have been to this day the noblest ruin in Scotland. It is surrounded by a large tract of land, called the Castle Mains, in a very uncultivated state, in which are two large lochs. In former times there was a deer park and a very extensive oak forest. These castles, and this part of the country in general, were the scenes of some of the heroic actions of the renowned Sir William Wallace.

### 33. ARNISTON HOUSE.

This is the seat of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, of Arniston,

Lord Advocate of Scotland. It is situated about 12 miles South of Edinburgh, in the Parish of Borthwick, and County of Edinburgh.

### 34. YESTER HOUSE.

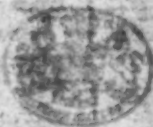
In East Lothian, the seat of the Marquis of Tweeddale.

### 35. BIGGAR.

A town situated in the county of Lanark, in an open country, about twenty-eight miles South of Edinburgh, on the road to Leadhills.

### 36. LORD DUNDONALD'S FORRESTS.

These forests are situated in the county of Fife, and are the property of the ingenious Lord Dundonald, so well known by his invention of coal tar.

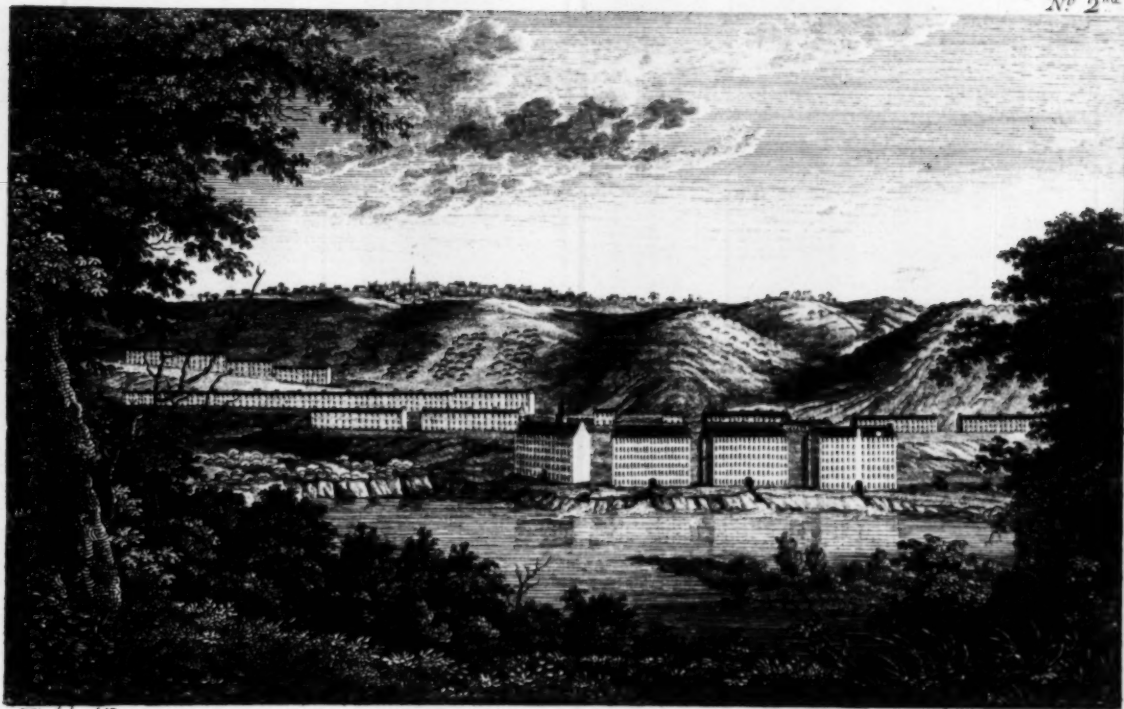






DALKEITH HOUSE.

N<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup>

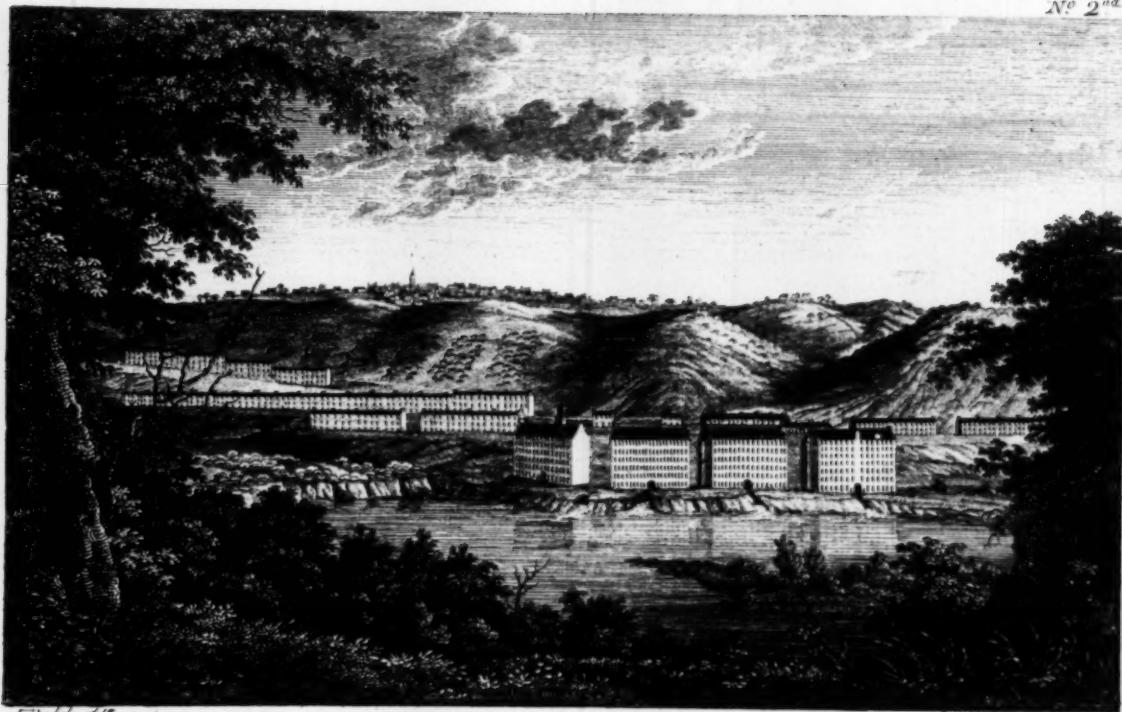


F. Dehmel del<sup>o</sup>

R. Scott sc<sup>o</sup>

*LENARK COTTON MILLS the property of DAVID DALE Esq<sup>r</sup>*

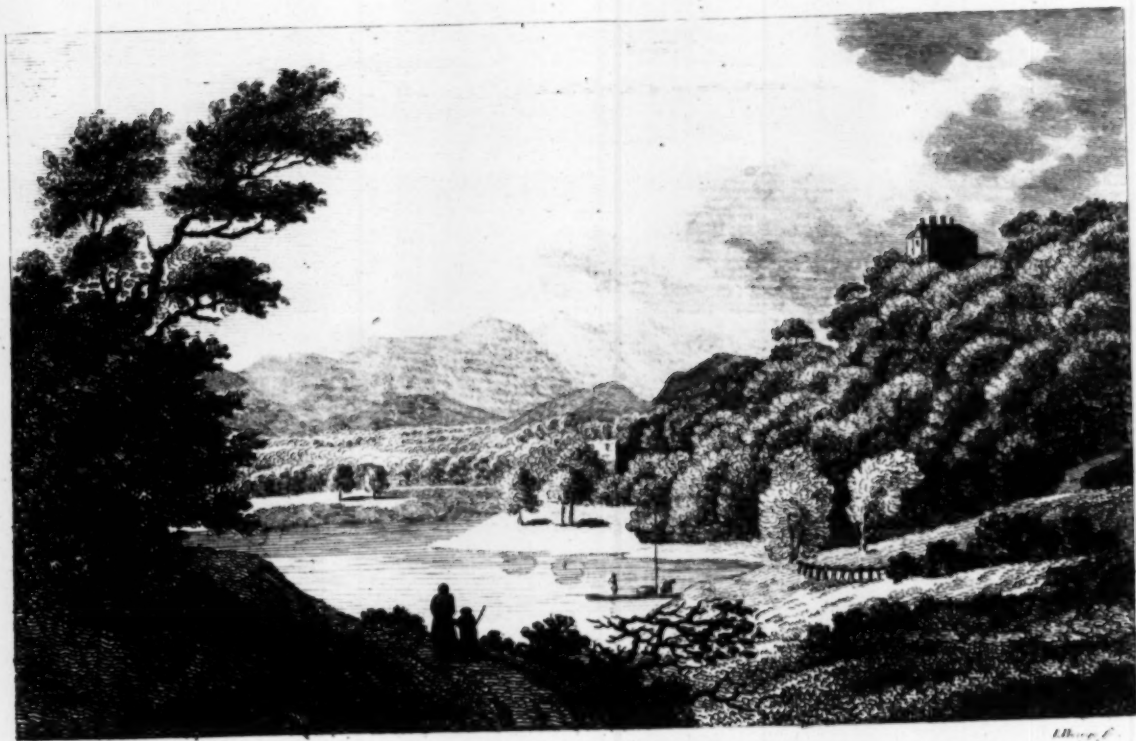
N<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup>



J. Danholm del.

R. Scott sculp.

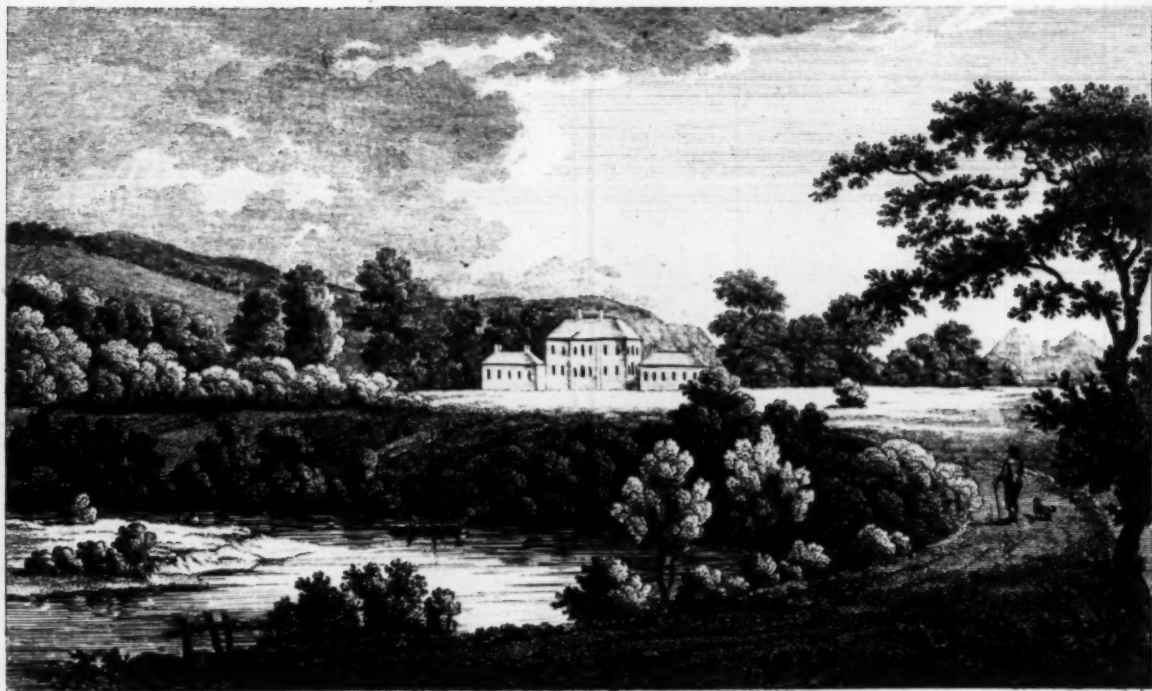
LENARK COTTON MILLS the property of DAVID DALE Esq.



A. Stuart del. R.

AUCHTERTYRE

J. B. Scott sc.



*J. Vassier del.*

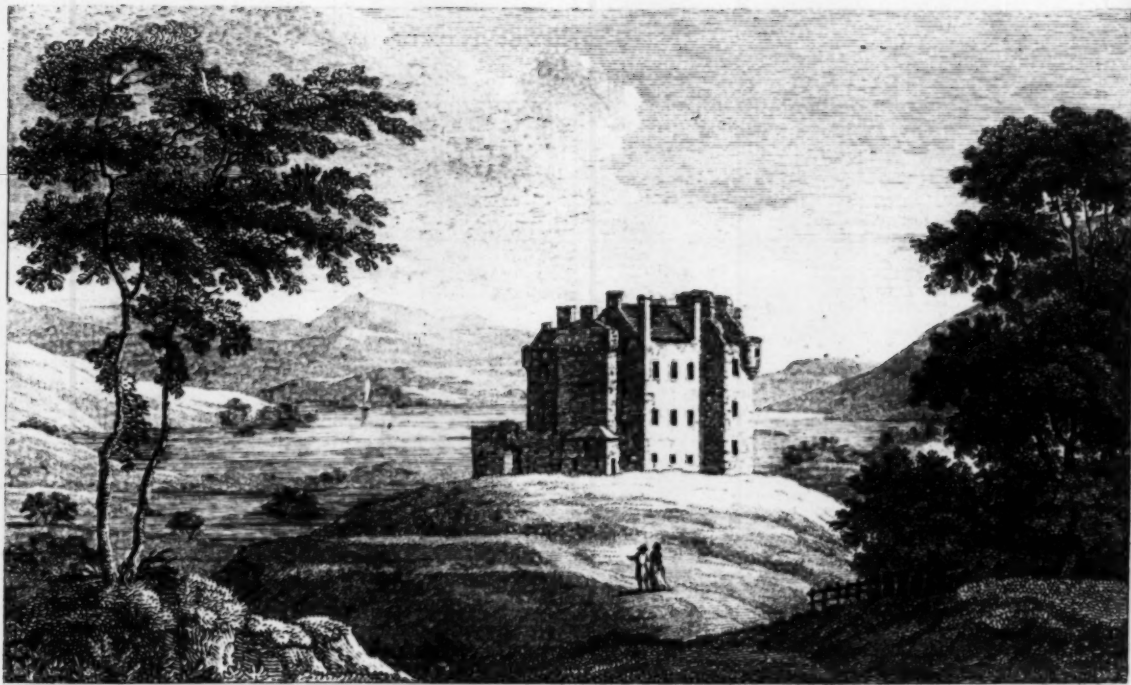
*R. Smith sculp.*

*ZEVEN SIDE.*

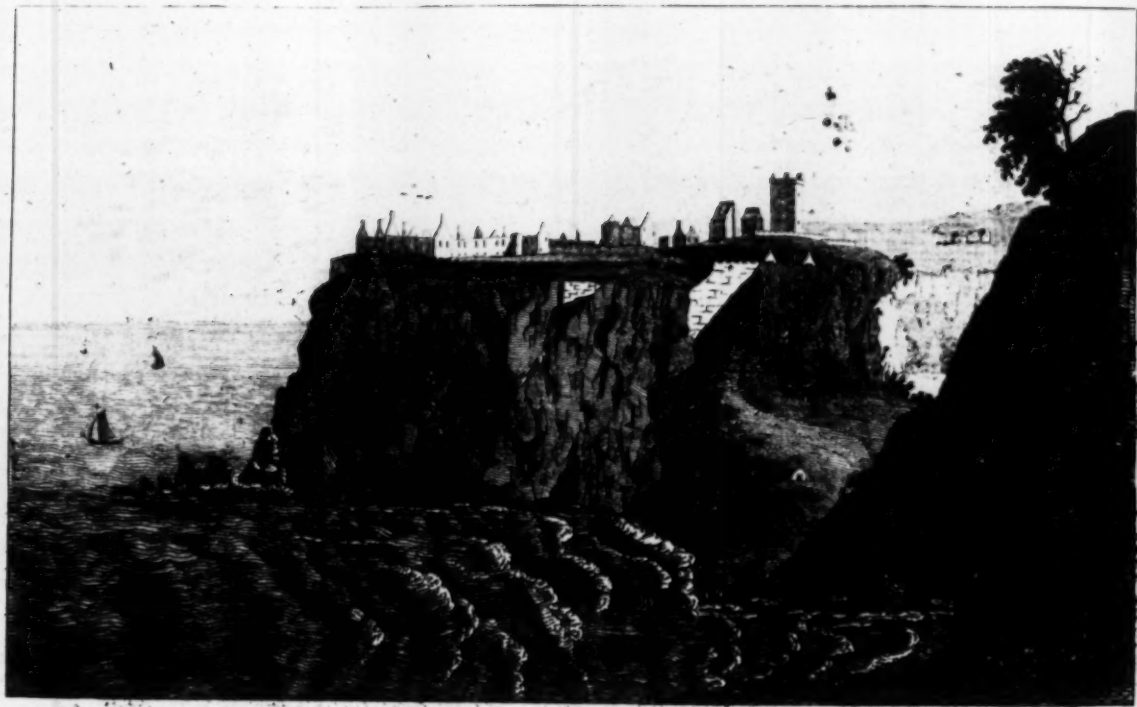


*J. Robertson sculp.*

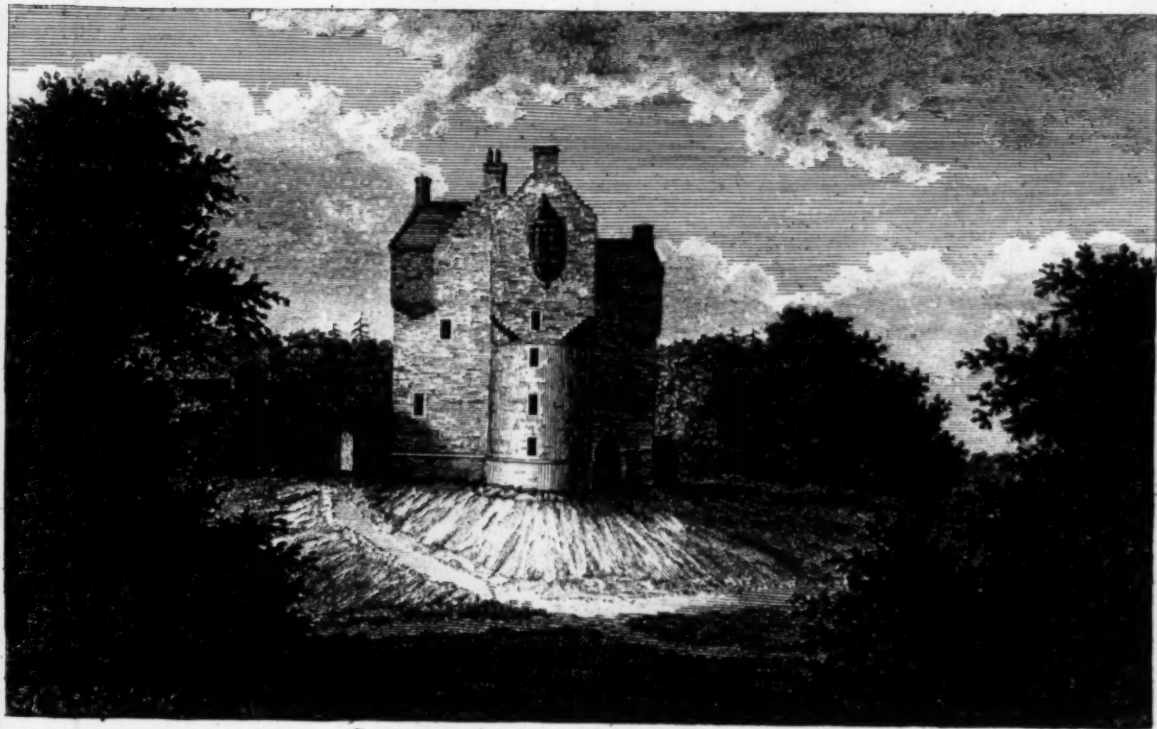
KILCAIRN CASTLE.



*KENMORE CASTLE.*

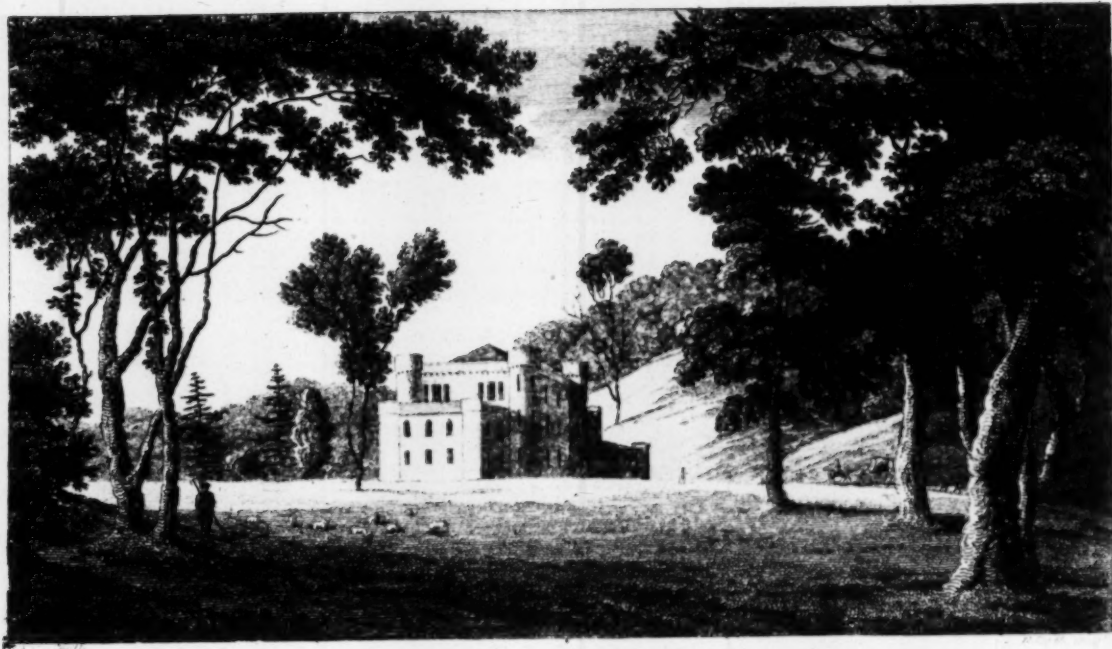


Dunrobert Castle



CLUNIE in Aberdeen Shire .

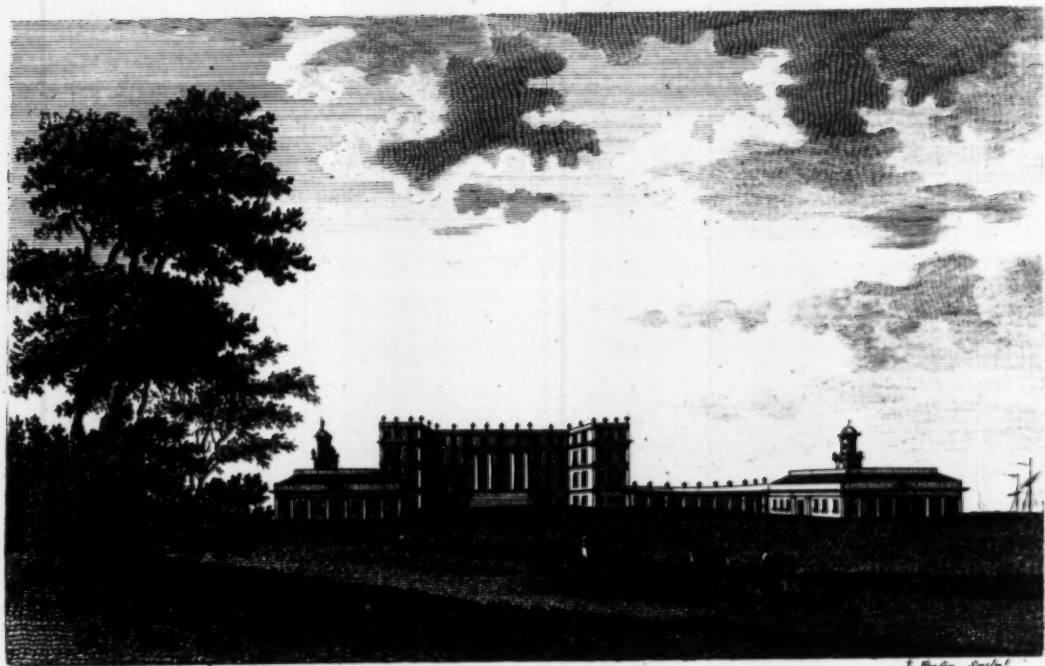
*Robertson sc.*



MELVILLE CASTLE.

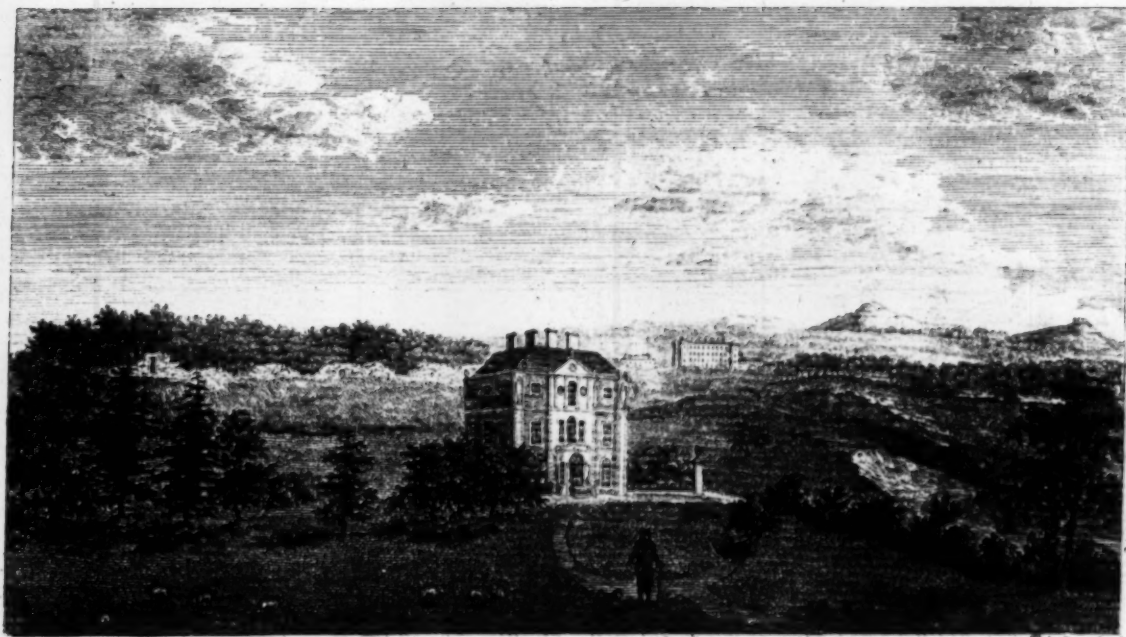


STOCKBRIDGE and S<sup>t</sup>. BERNARD'S.

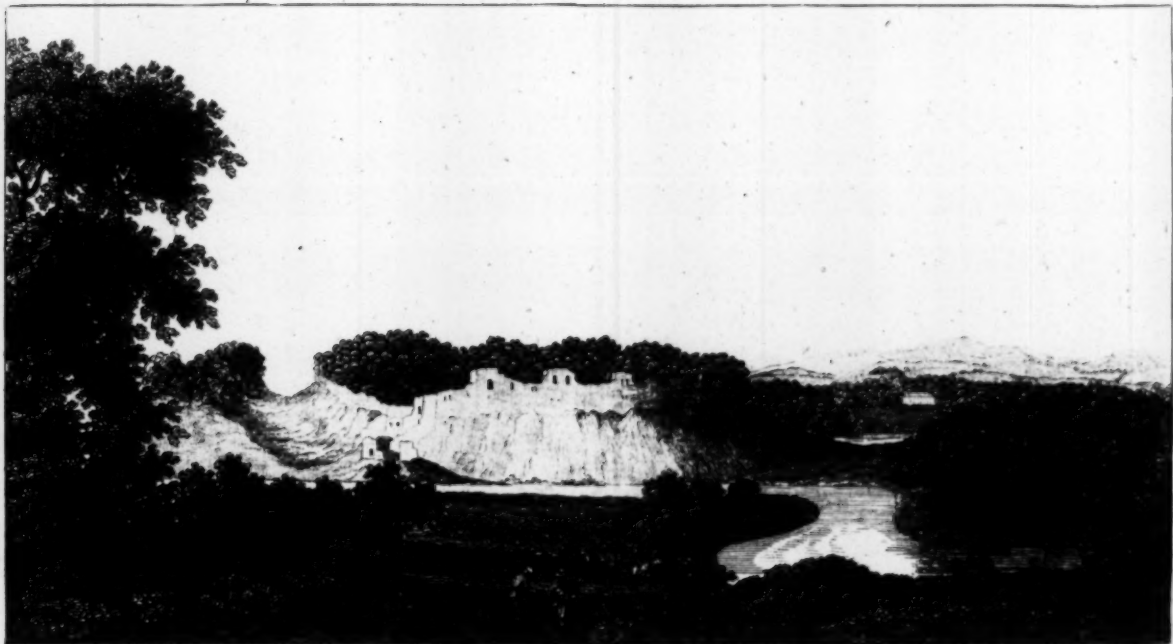


HOPETON HOUSE.

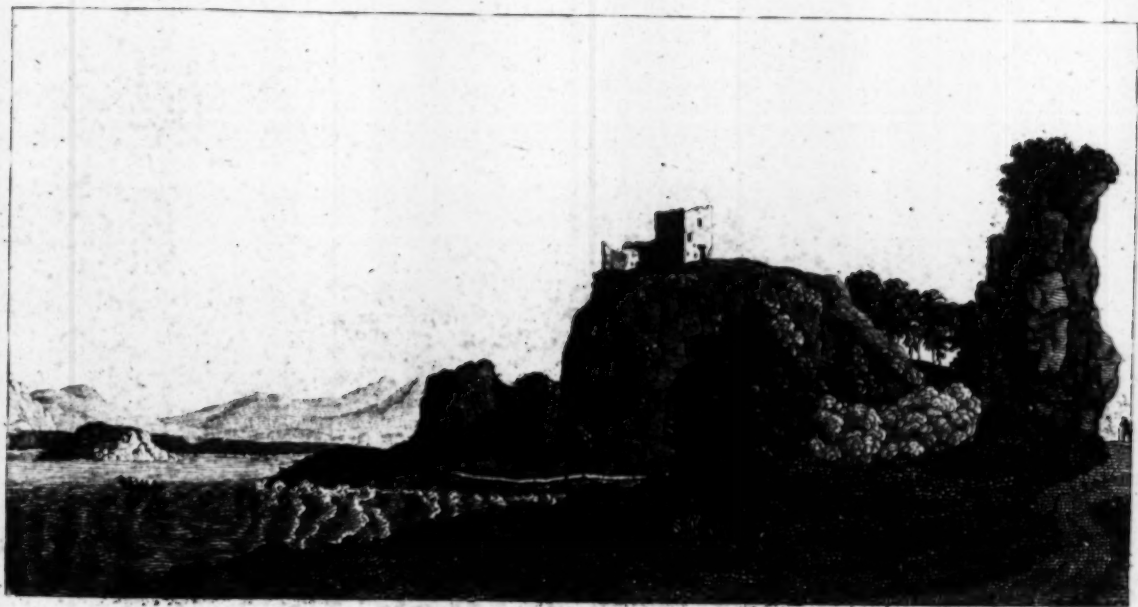
*J. Hayler Sculp<sup>t</sup>*



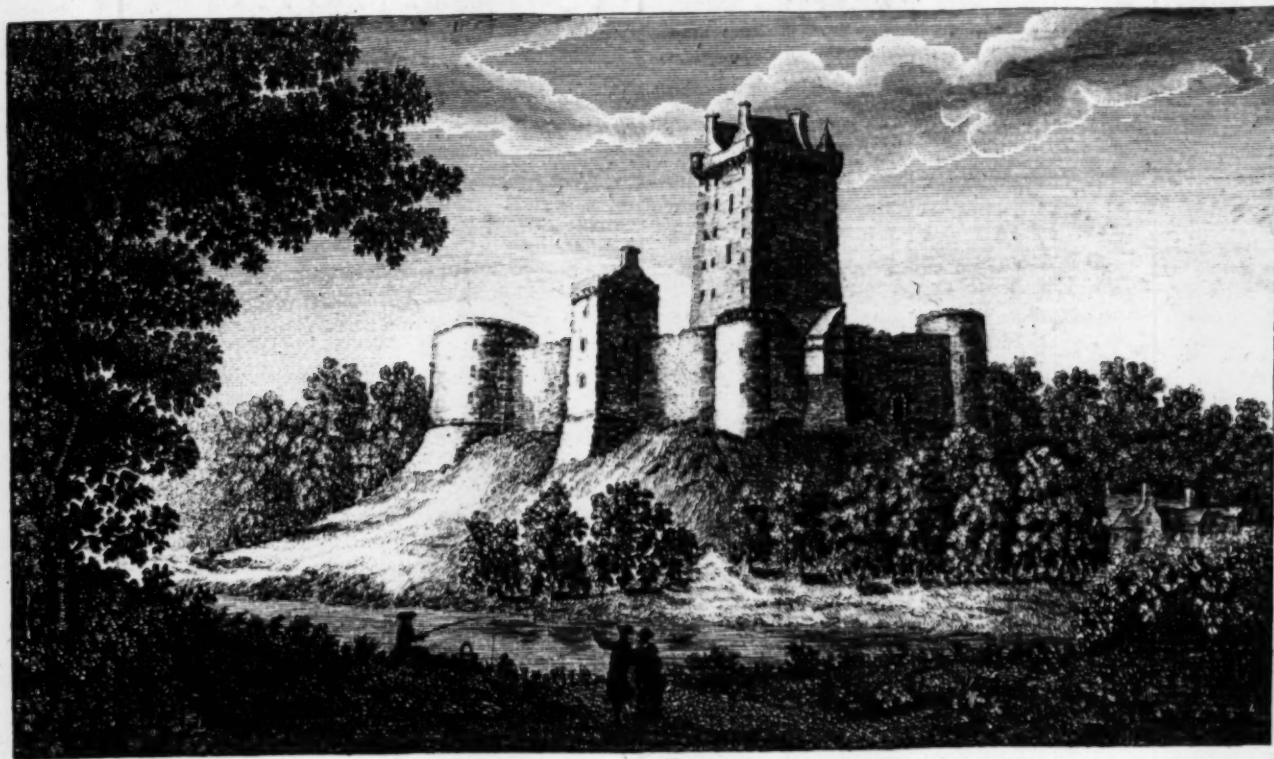
SPRINGWOOD PARK.



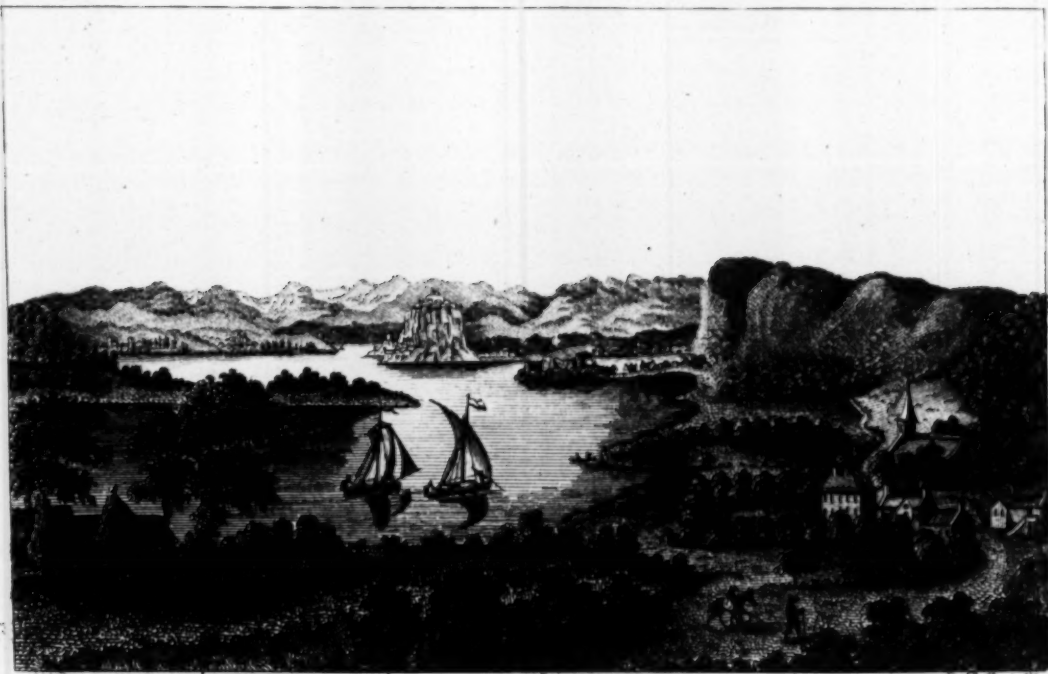
Roxburgh Castle



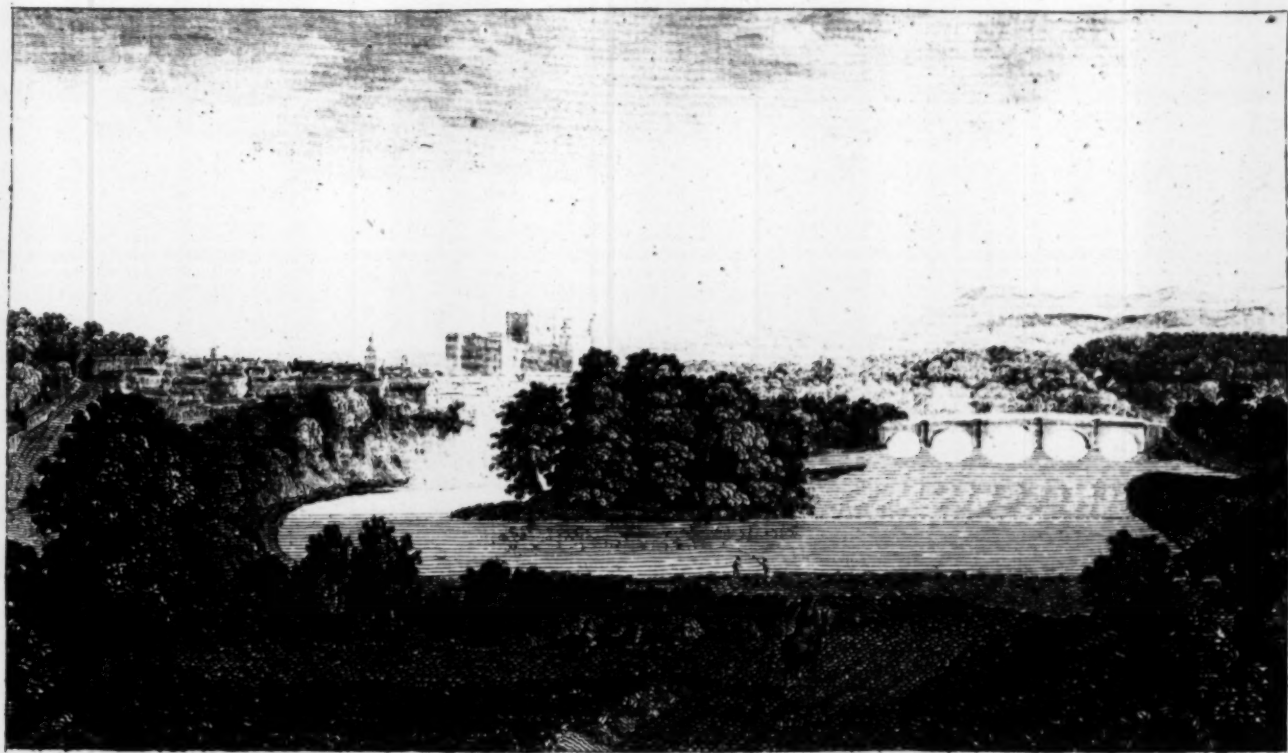
Dunolly Castle.



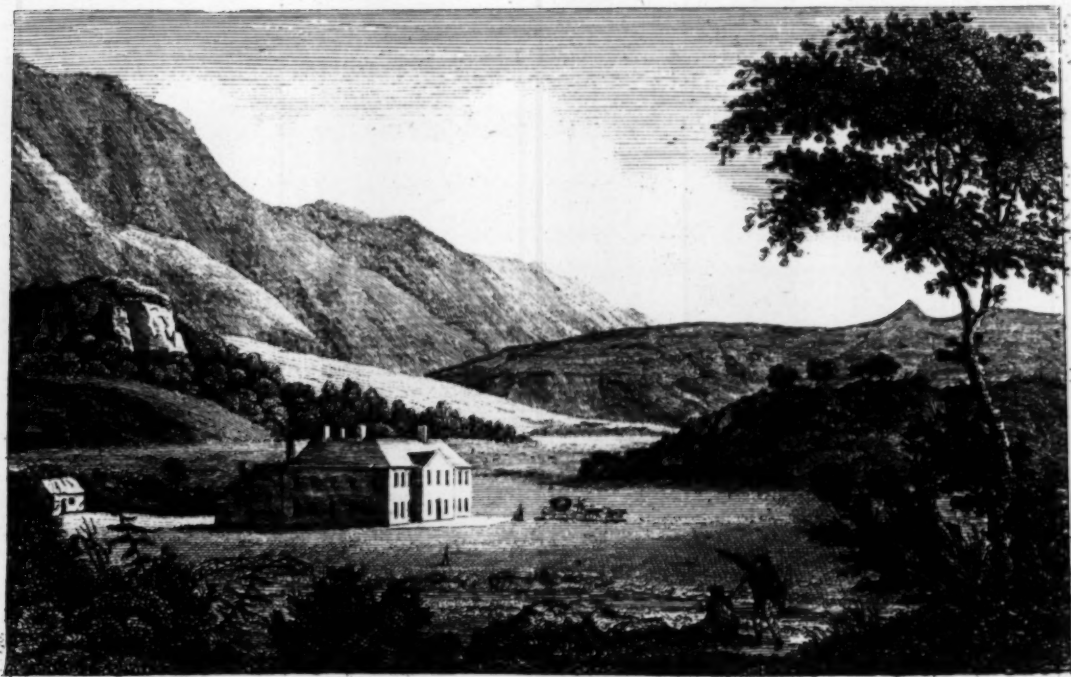
BORTHWICK CASTLE.



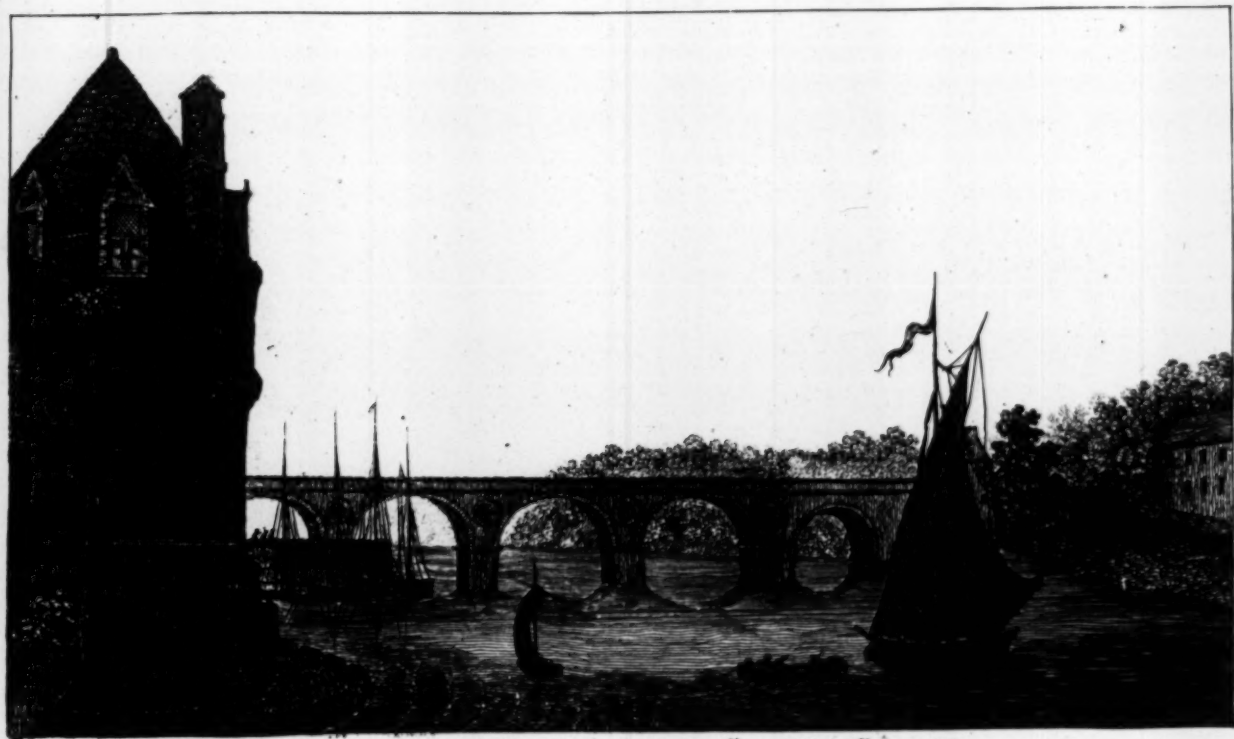
DUMBARTON CASTLE.



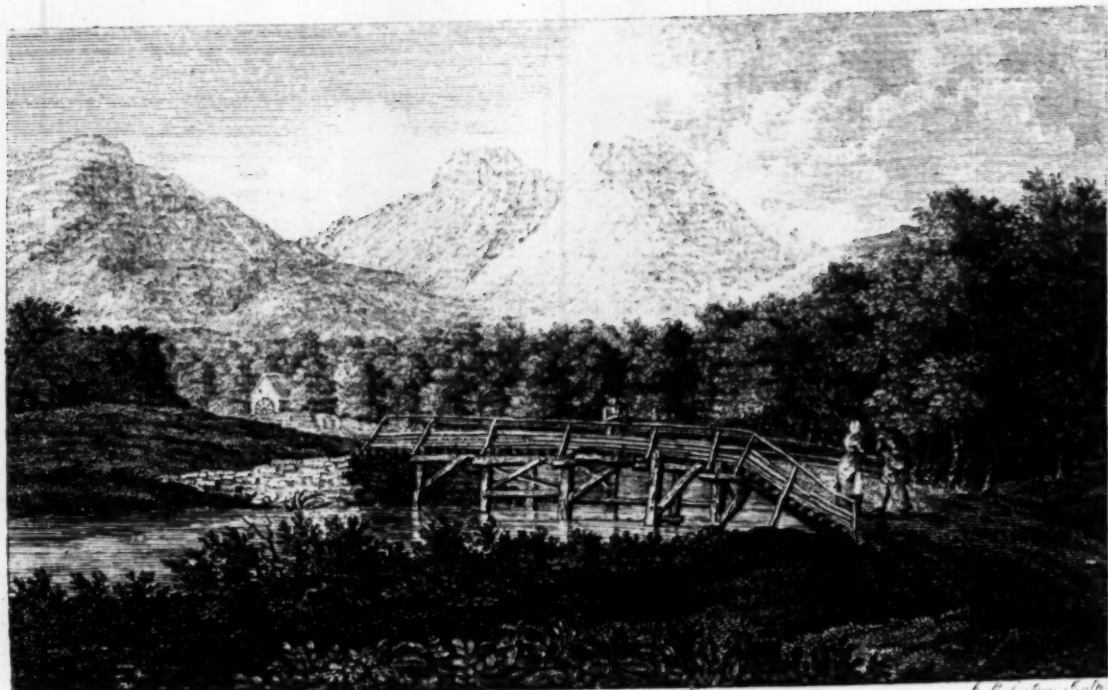
A View near Kelso



*DUNEIRA.*



PERTH BRIDGE WITH A TOWER IN GOWERY'S GARDEN.

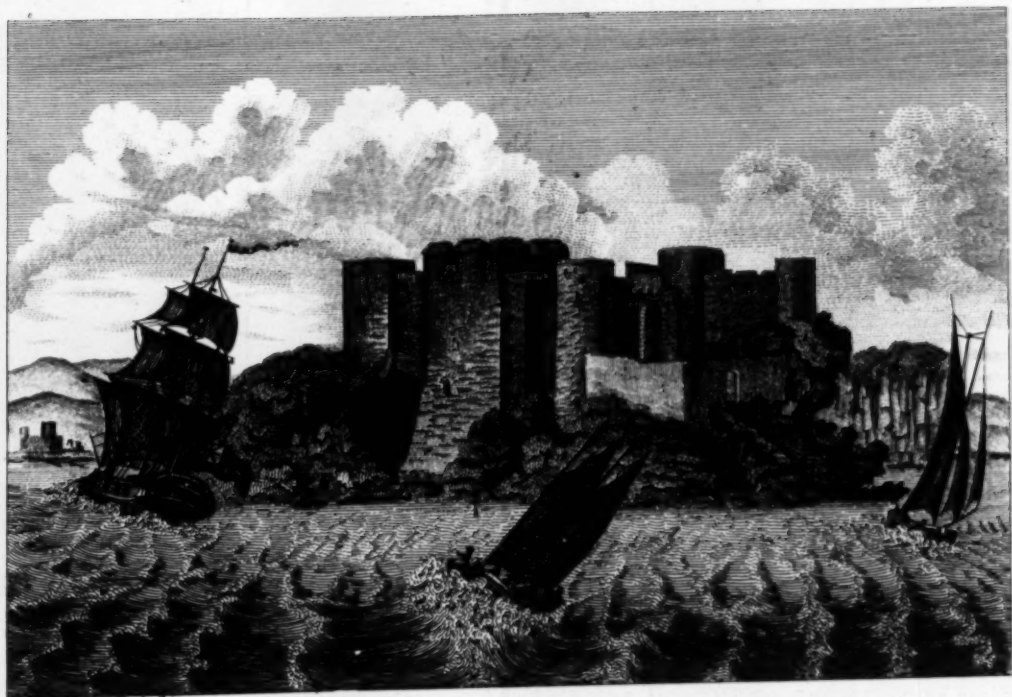


*J. B. Green sculp.*

*The Bridge of the Ross*

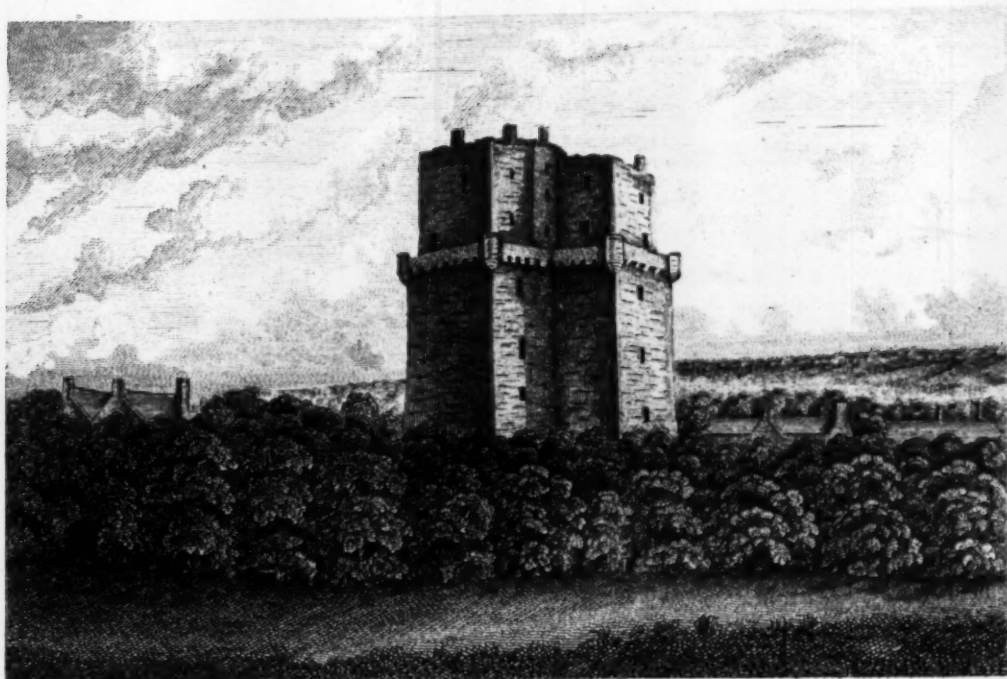


*Cutroffs Abbey*

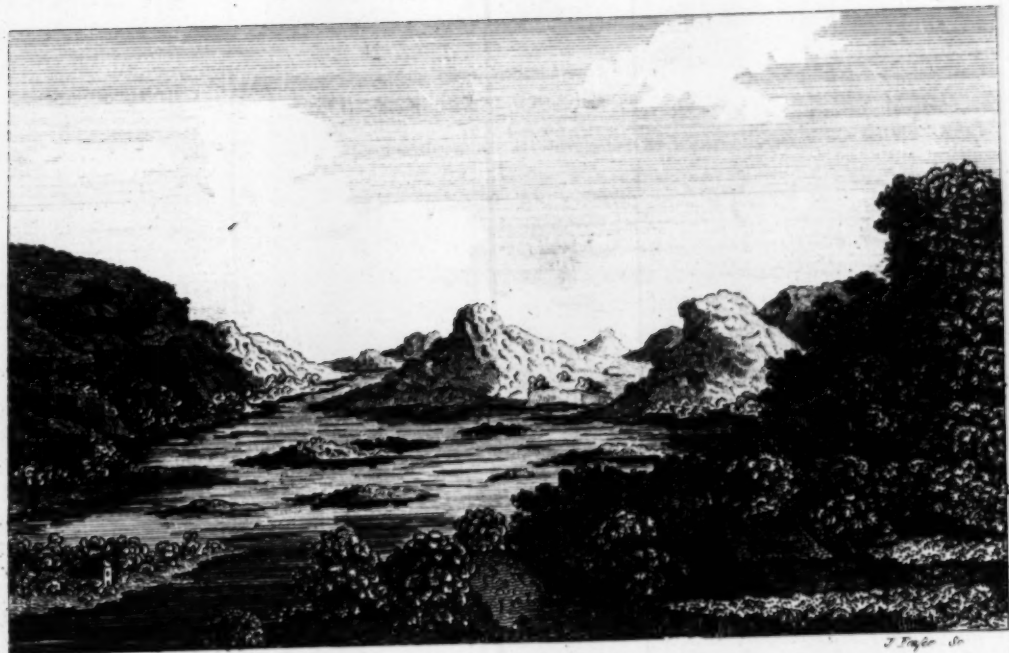


*J. Blackman del. & sc.*

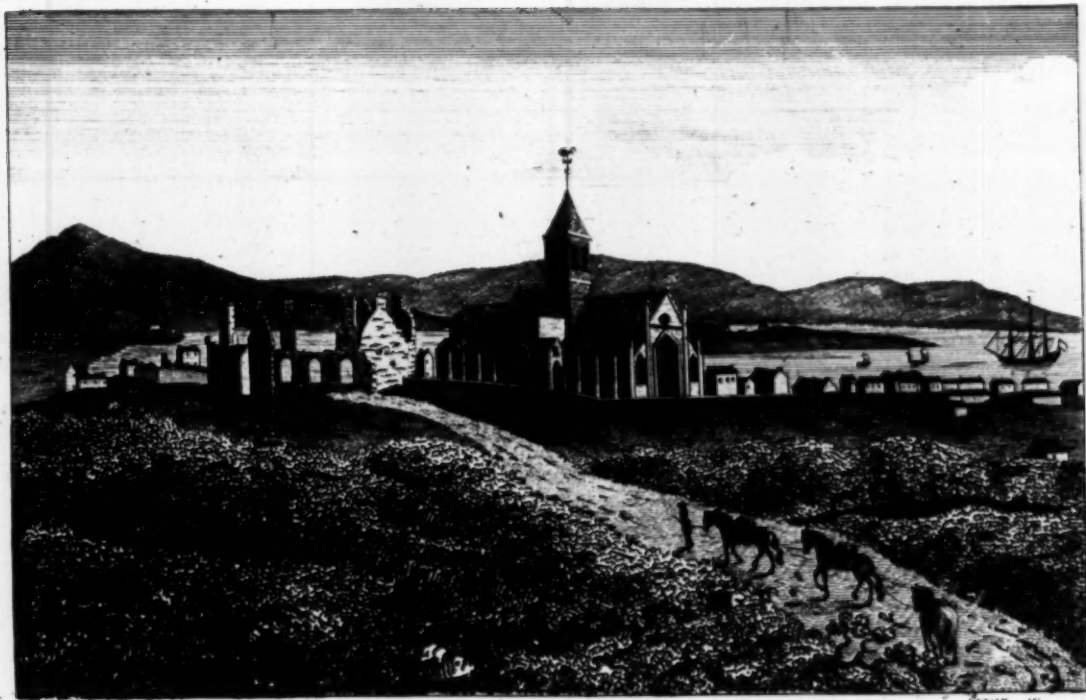
CASTLE ON INCH GARVEY.



PRESTON TOWER.



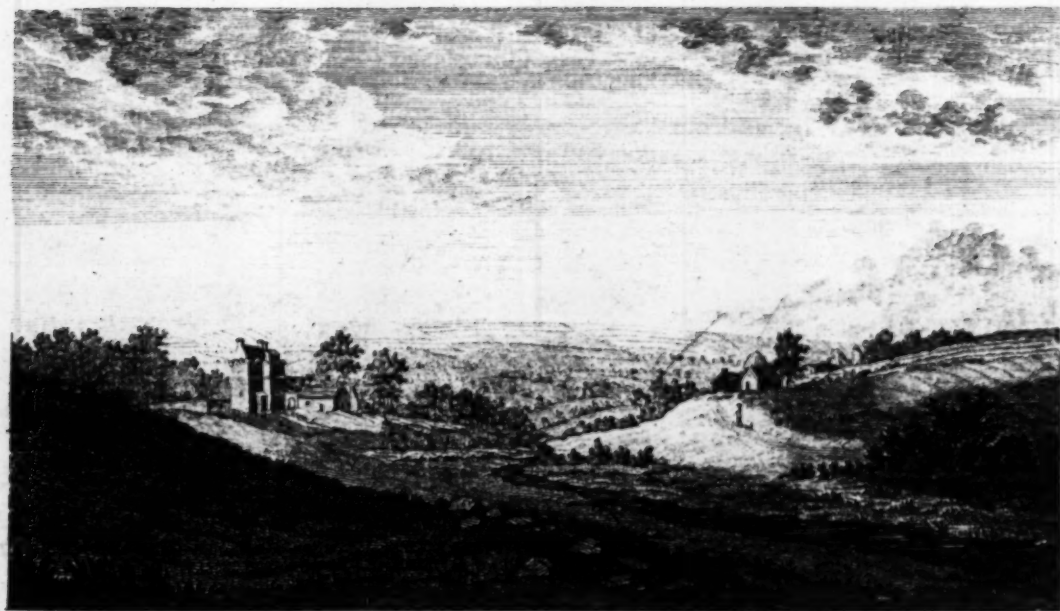
LOCH LOMOND.



*C. D. del.*

*J. G. sculp.*

The CATHEDRAL of ST MAGNUS in ORKNEY.

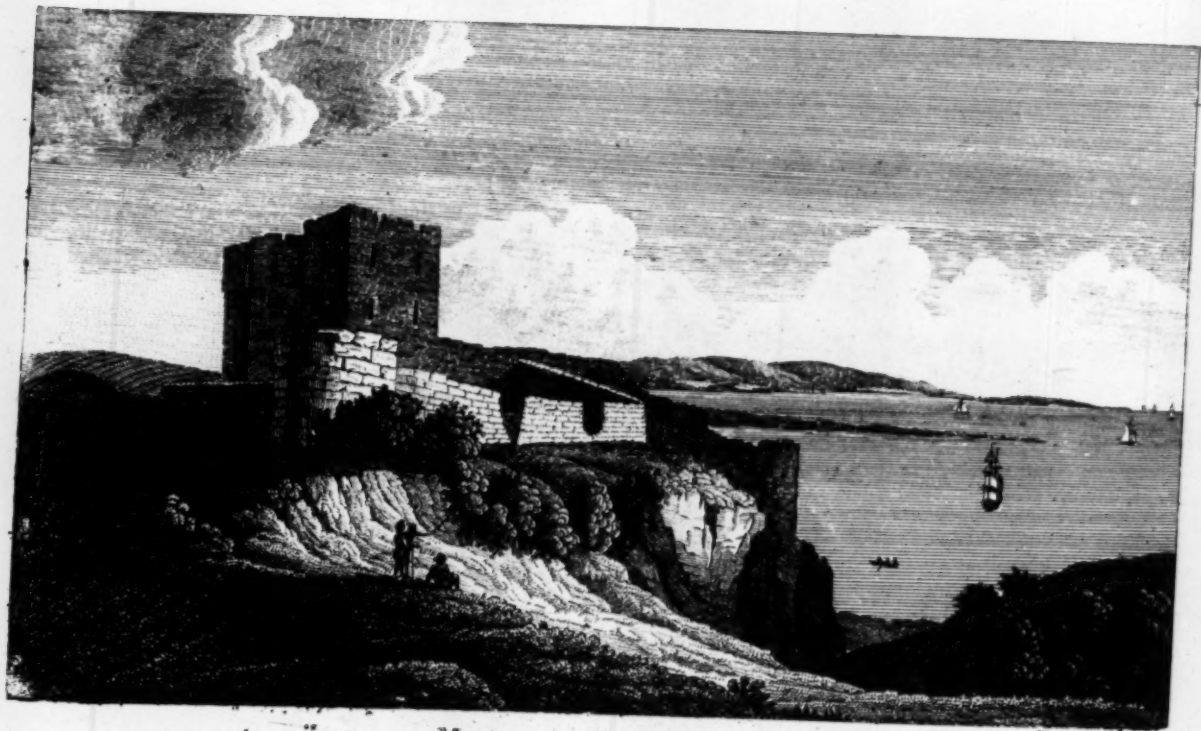


KAKEMUIR CASTLE.

*J. Gordon sc*



— BOTHWELL CASTLE. —



MACDUFF'S CASTLE.



J. Pick del.

WRYTHE'S HOUSE.

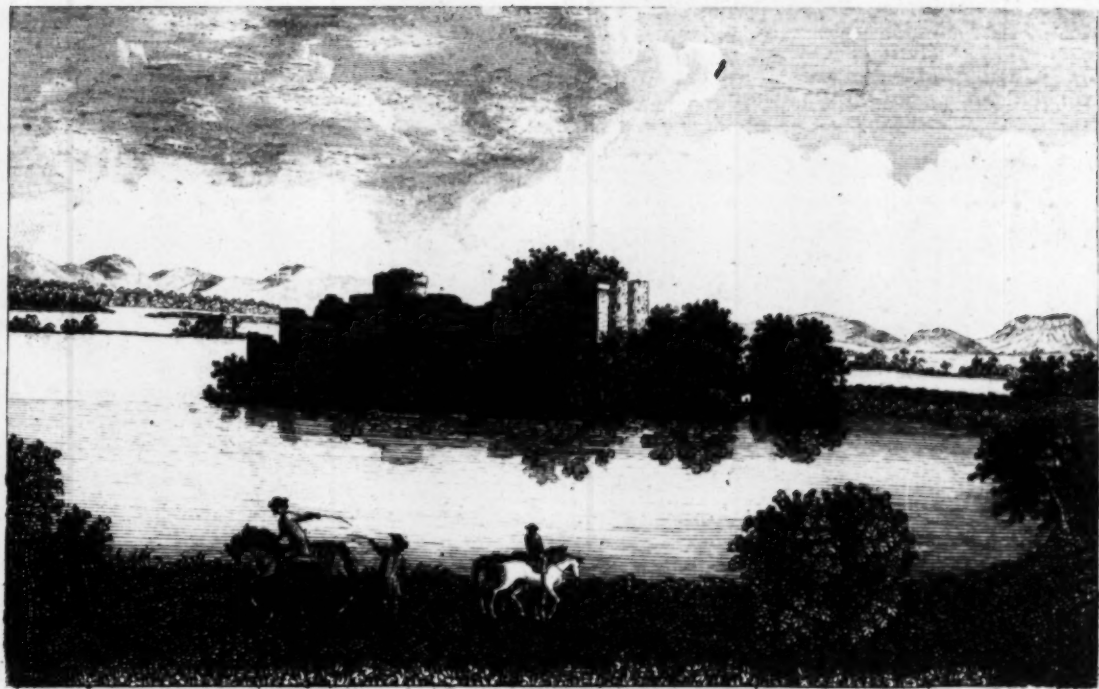
J. Wilson sc.



*J. Pickers*

HAWTHORNDEN.

*W. Wilson sculp.*

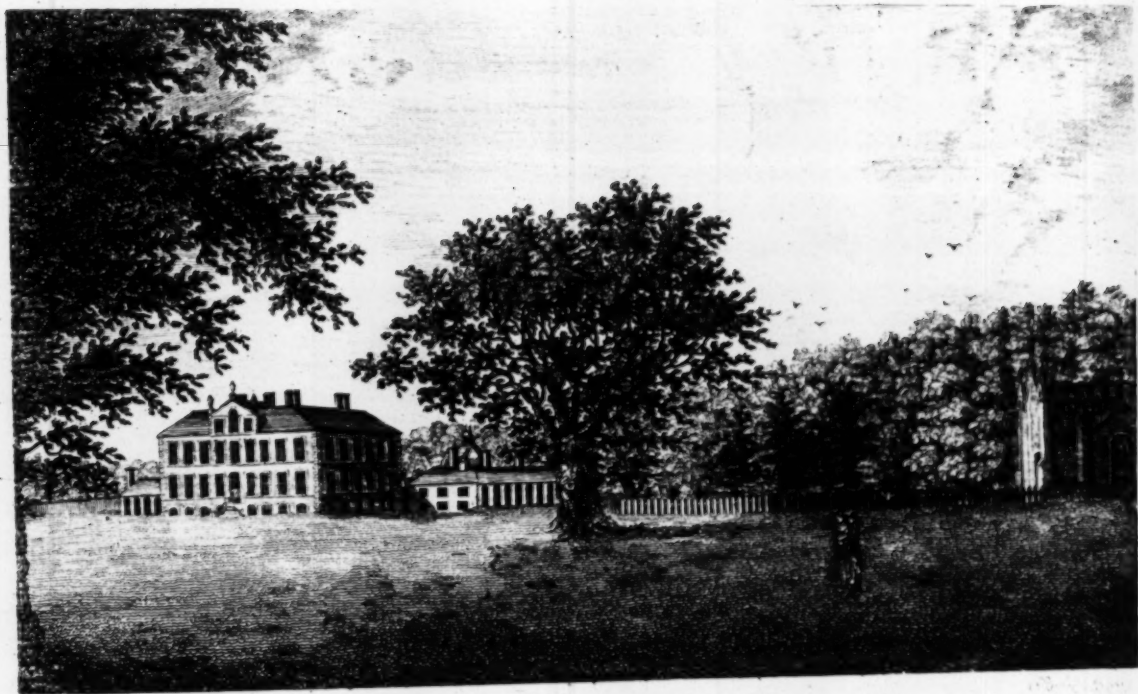


LOCHMABEN CASTLE

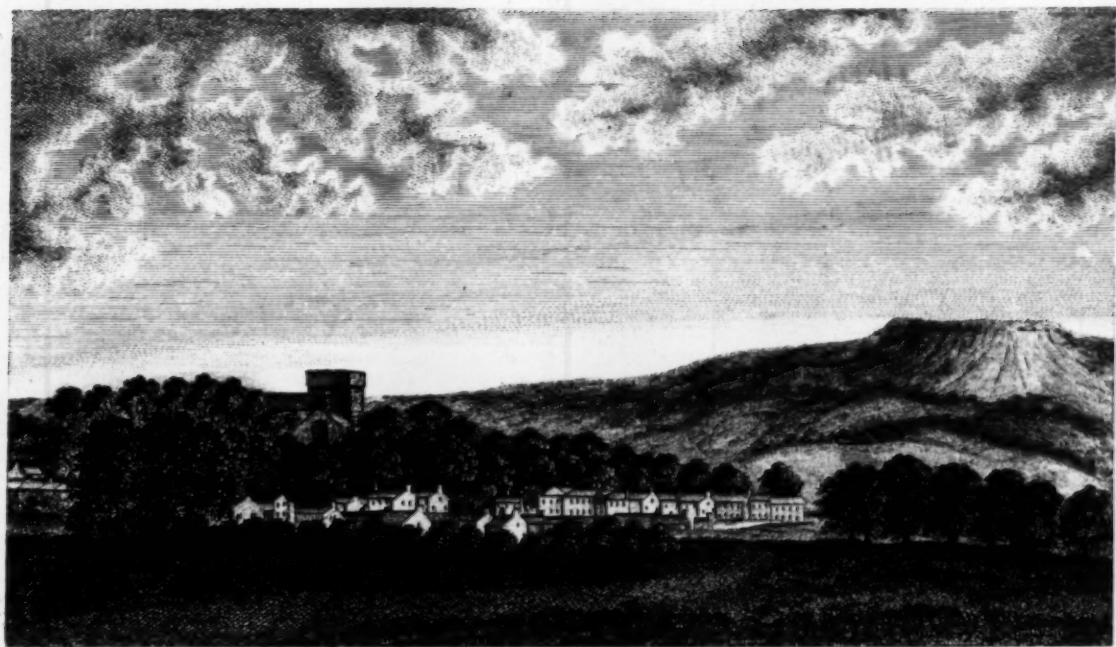
*Robertson sculp.*



ARNISTON HOUSE.

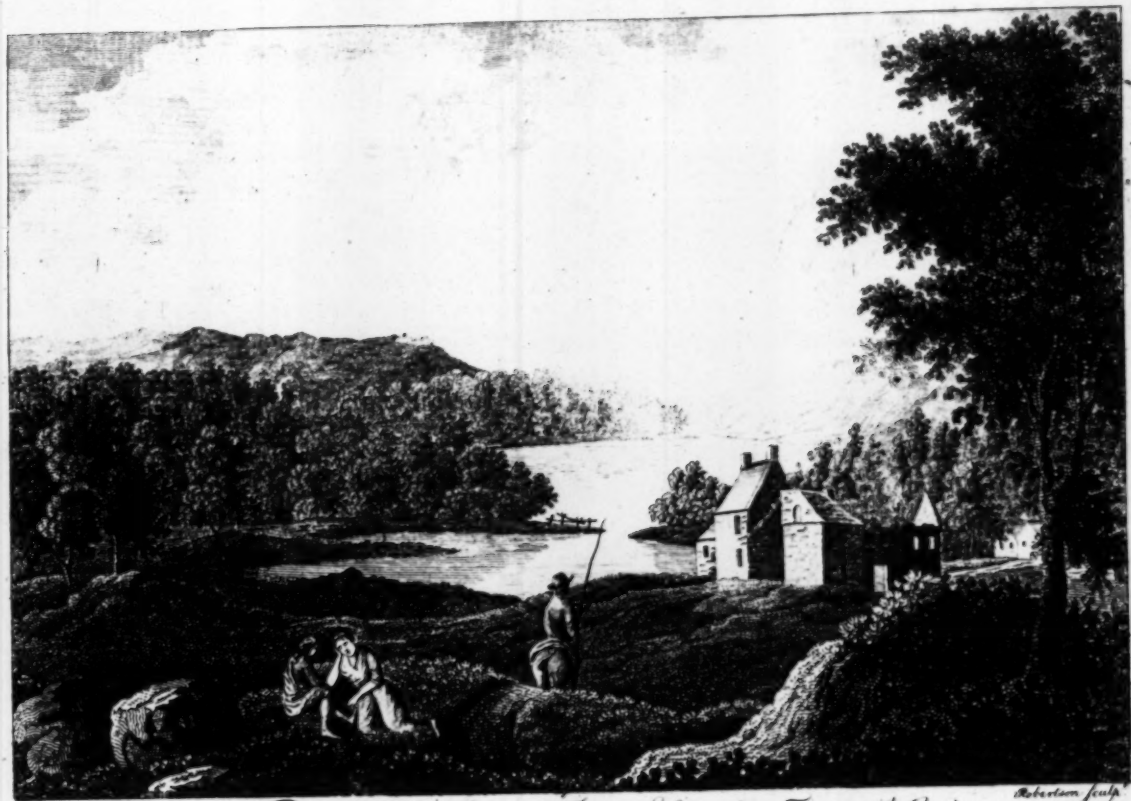


YESTER HOUSE the Seat of the *MARQ.<sup>s</sup> of TWEEDALE*



*J. B. Pye. 1850*

BIGGAR.



*View of LORD DUNDONALD'S Forests from his Farm of Geggie*

*Robertson sculp*